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SLAYER OF CARMACK IS FOUND MURDERED

Mysterious Circumstances Surround Killing of Robin J. Cooper, Nashville Attorney

BODY TAKEN FROM CREEK

Skull Was Crushed and There Were Evidences of Violent Struggle—No Clue to the Guilty Party or Parties.

Nashville, Tenn. Sept. 1.—Robin J. Cooper, a Nashville attorney, whose trial for the killing of former United States Senator Edward W. Carmack during his celebrated pistol duel between his father, Col. D. B. Cooper, and Carmack in 1908 attracted country-wide attention, has been murdered here under mysterious circumstances.

Cooper's body was taken from Richland creek soon after his blood-stained automobile had been found on a bridge near his home in the fashionable Belle Meade section. The skull had been crushed, but there were evidences that a violent struggle had taken place before the fatal blow was struck.

A coroner's inquest developed no clues to the murderer or murderers, but the police are proceeding on the theory that Cooper was lured from his home by persons determined to rob him. This theory is based largely upon evidence that Cooper drew \$10,000 from a bank a short time before he disappeared last Thursday night.

The authorities assume that the young lawyer was lured from his home to the secluded bridge over the creek and there done to death. The condition of his clothing indicated that he had been dragged some distance before he was thrown into the water. Physicians who examined the body said the small amount of water found in the lungs were evidence that Cooper was dead when dropped into the creek.

Mrs. Cooper who is a daughter of Milton J. Smith, president of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, has been visiting relatives in Louisville, Ky., and her absence accounts for the fact that the disappearance of her husband did not become known earlier.

There was no evidence that the Cooper home had been robbed after the murder and some doubt has been expressed that the murderers could have expected that the lawyer would have any great sum on his person. His empty pocketbook, however, was found in the bottom of the automobile.

Governor Roberts has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of the lawyer. This later was supplemented by offer of a similar amount by the family. The police admit that they have nothing on which to work in solving the mystery.

The Carmack tragedy, the most notable in the history of Tennessee, grew out of the Carmack-Patterson race for governor in 1908, in which Col. D. B. Cooper, father of Robin J. Cooper, was one of Patterson's closest advisers. In the fatal encounter, which occurred on an uptown street of Nashville November 9, 1908, the son fired the shot which ended Carmack's life, and in the shooting was himself wounded. Father and son were convicted of murder in the second degree in the lower court. But on the appeal of the case to the Supreme court, the verdict was reversed as to the son, the judges standing three to two. The verdict as to Colonel Cooper was sustained, three to two, but before leaving the capital the father was pardoned by Governor Patterson. The case against Robin J. Cooper, when it came up again in the Davidson county criminal court was dropped.

Victim of Blackmail.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 1.—The police believe Robin Cooper was the victim of a gigantic blackmail plot. This conclusion was reached today after a 48 hour effort to unravel the mystery behind the death of the young attorney, whose mutilated body was found Saturday morning in Richland creek, after the discovery of his bloodstained motor car on

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PRESIDENT WILL START LONG TOUR WEDNESDAY

Will Make Speeches in Principal Cities of West, Supporting Peace Treaty.

Washington, Sept. 1.—President Wilson will leave Washington next Wednesday on a tour of the country to give an account to the people of the negotiation of the treaty of Versailles.

Secretary Tumulty made this announcement finally putting at rest rumors current during the past few weeks that the proposed trip, which would take the President to the Pacific coast, had been abandoned. The trip will occupy 25 days, and speeches appealing for the immediate ratification of the peace treaty without change, will be made in the principal cities of the west.

The opening address, Secretary Tumulty said, will be at Columbus, Ohio, next Thursday, probably in the evening.

Eleventh hour changes by President Wilson prevented announcement today of the completed itinerary as had been planned. White House officials worked far into last night completing the details of the tour, but when it was sent to the President he made slight changes that necessitated reconstructing the entire route.

Some of the stops en route to the Pacific coast have become known and according to the best information available, the second speech will be made at Indianapolis, followed by speeches at St. Louis, Kansas City and Topeka, in the order named. From the latter city the presidential party will go to Omaha, thence to Sioux Falls, S. D., St. Paul or Minneapolis, and Bismarck N. D.

Then will follow speeches at Billings and Helena, Mont; Coeur d'Alene Idaho; Spokane, possibly Seattle; Portland, Ore.; San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. Speeches may be made from the train between these cities, but it is known the President is opposed to making open air addresses.

Returning from the Pacific coast the belief is that stops will be made at Reno, Nev., Salt Lake City, Utah, Denver and Oklahoma City thence south and eastward probably to Louisville.

PROFITEERING IN WOOL AND SHOES IS CHARGED

Council of Defense Alleges Conscious Curtailment of Production—Reason for High Prices.

Washington, Sept. 1.—High costs of living which the government now is seeking to combat are due primarily to the curtailment in the production of nearly all commodities, hoarding, profiteering and inflating of currency, the council of national defense said in an exhaustive report sent to Congress. The report was made public today through Secretary Kaker, chairman of the council.

Suggestions of the council for meeting the situation include stimulation of production; repression of hoarding and profiteering; improvements in the methods of distribution and marketing and the dissemination of more exact news concerning probable future national requirements.

Gross profiteering in the wool and shoe industries through conscious curtailment of production was alleged in the report. The shortage of housing accommodations was attributed to a shortage in building material, caused by uncertain conditions and to labor disputes, and the report said the shortage probably would "continue for some time to come."

A national standard of living higher than that existing during the war or before can be maintained, the report said, if production is placed on an efficiency basis.

Two Jailed in Cooper Murder.

Nashville, Sept. 1.—Working on the theory that Robin J. Cooper, whose body, with head crushed was found in a creek near his home Saturday morning, was charged by an illicit liquor dealer, police early today arrested J. F. Feuston and Casey Jordan, who are being questioned in regard to the murder.

SIX GOVERNORS MET WITH ATTY GENERAL

South Carolina Executive Among Number Interested in Reducing Living Costs.

TO STOP PROFITEERING

Attorney General Palmer Suggests Fair Price Commissions and Committees as Remedy for Present Situation.

Washington, Sept. 1.—New Impetus was given the government's campaign to reduce the cost of living at conferences here which assured the closest co-operation between federal and state authorities.

Six governors, Gardner, Missouri, Milliken, Maine, Burnquist, Minnesota, Campbell, Arizona, Sproul, Pennsylvania, and Cooper, South Carolina, and Lieutenant Governor McDowell, of Montana, representing the national conference of governors, spent several hours studying the situation with Attorney General Palmer and then called at the white house to offer President Wilson the full machinery of the states in the effort to restore a normal price level.

As a result there was greater optimism in the capital over the outlook than has been evident in many days. With the far-reaching state organizations carrying the message of economy and increased production into every country and aiding the federal authorities in bringing to justice hoarders and profiteers, officials believed excellent results could be obtained in the next 90 days.

"After our meeting with the President and the attorney general, the committee of governors announced, 'certain facts are clear:'

"1.—That all the people of the nation and all organizations should immediately co-operate for the purpose of increasing the production of the necessities of life.

"2.—That economy in consumption and care in purchasing the necessities of life are equally important with production.

"3.—That every agency of the federal and state governments should co-operate forthwith to prevent profiteering.

"The attorney general has assured us that he will pursue under existing and proposed laws all profiteers."

The suggestion of the attorney general that a fair price commissioner be appointed in each of the states and fair price committees in the different localities of the states upon the nominations of the governors, was endorsed.

While the attorney general expressed a desire to reply upon the assistance of community efforts in the direction of the elimination of profiteering, though local fair price committees, he gave assurances that when such efforts were not forthcoming and results were not satisfactory, his department would handle these questions directly.

STRIKING ACTORS DEFIED BY A CHICAGO MANAGER

Play is Put on After a Week's Delay Due to a Sympathetic Walk-out—Theatre Guarded.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—Striking actors were successfully defied here by George C. Tyler, manager of "On the Firing Line," and the management of the Blackstone theatre when the play went on before a well filled house after a week's delay due to the walkout of stage hands, musicians and bill posters in sympathy with the actors.

The beauty squad of chorus girl pickets failed to appear outside the doubly guarded playhouse. Several striking stars were there, however, selling copies of a labor paper with headlines proclaiming the theatre unfair to organized labor. They made no attempt to do picket duty.

The theatre was well filled, particularly the lower floor. The place of the striking orchestra members, two young women, violinist and pianist, entertained the audience before curtain time.

Laura Hope Crews heads the cast of nine in "On the Firing Line," a three act comedy dealing with the servant question.

PALMER ATTACKS JERSEY SENATOR

Attorney General Says Frelinghuysen Worked for Germans During War.

HE VOTED AGAINST BILL

Only Vote Cast in Congress Opposed to Custodian Law Was Cast By Senator Frelinghuysen.

Washington, Sept. 1.—A. Mitchell Palmer, whose nomination as attorney general was confirmed yesterday by the senate, came back vigorously today at Senator Frelinghuysen, Republican, New Jersey, leader of the forces in the senate which had for a number of weeks held up confirmation of the nomination.

Charging that Mr. Frelinghuysen was constantly active in behalf of German property owners in the United States during the war and attempted to influence legislation which affect adversely companies in which he was personally interested financially, the attorney general gave a detailed account of alleged activities of the New Jersey senator while this country was at war with Germany.

Senator Calder, Republican, of New York, also was referred to in Mr. Palmer's statement.

"No American interest has asked for an investigation of the alien property custodian," Mr. Palmer declared. "No American interest is complaining. The Germans are complaining very severely. Senators Frelinghuysen and Calder are pleasing German business interests. They have received special mention by the German foreign office for their activities, which Germany hopes may result in the Germans getting all their property back. I have a copy of my alien property report printed in Berlin in Germany with an introduction signed foreign office. I quote from an extract translation of this document: 'That the administration of alien property is considered not without suspicion in the United States herself is evident in the action taken by the senate because of the resolution presented last February by Senators Frelinghuysen and Calder, demanding an investigation of the alien property custodian because of misappropriation and favoritism. So far as is here known the senate has also refused to appoint Mr. Palmer attorney general. It is hoped that this investigation would lead to a just inquiry into the management of the alien property and to a fairer judgment of German interests.'"

Mr. Palmer declared that Senator Frelinghuysen was not really antagonistic to him, but to the trading with the enemy act, which he had administered, and "he has been especially against the Americanization of the industrial concerns in America owned by our enemies and heretofore used in a hostile way against this country's interests." While the act was under consideration, Mr. Palmer said, quoting the official record of the hearings, Mr. Frelinghuysen introduced to the senate committee on commerce, Neal Basset, who strongly urged that enemy owned insurance companies in this country should not be disturbed.

"Mr. Basset was followed by Senator Frelinghuysen with a statement designed to support his argument," Mr. Palmer said, "but Senator Frelinghuysen did not tell the committee he was at that time financially interested in four insurance companies whose relations with German companies would be adversely affected by the legislation then proposed."

Mr. Palmer said the senator protested to him against interference with and sale of the big German owned woolen mills in Passaic, N. J.

"He was the only member of Congress," the statement continued, "who ever sought to stay the hand of the alien property custodian in taking over or disposing of enemy owned properties in the United States."

In liquidating the business of German owned insurance companies, Mr. Palmer said he received patriotic co-operation from all except one American company which had reinsurance

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SOUTHERN MEN OBJECT TO LICENSING PACKERS

Attacks Proposals in Kenyon and Kendrick Bills to Regulate Packing Industry.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Delegations of southerners, introduced by Senator Shields and Representative Hull, Tennessee, attacked proposals in the Kenyon and Kendrick bills to regulate the packing industry, during hearings today before the senate agricultural committee and taking the position that the southern states are just beginning to development of live stock, they asked the committee to refrain from disturbing the packing industry.

"We've just gotten into stock producing in central Tennessee," said R. E. Powers, vice-president of the Nashville stockyards committee, "that territory is just now turning out about \$20,000,000 annually in stock. We've had wonderful help from Swift, Armour and the rest. We couldn't have cleared the receipts if they had not been there to take the stuff out of our hands. Getting away from cotton, our producers would be totally devoid of a place to find a market for their stock, if it were not for the bigger concerns."

"They've put in packing houses in Georgia, and in Florida, too. We ourselves are engaged in organizing a little independent packing concern, but we are now getting close to Chicago prices from the packers."

"If you are going to license the packing business, we think you ought to license most other lines, too."

Henry M. Hood, of Mount Sterling, Ky., voiced similar objections. "We are satisfied with marketing conditions," he said. "The packers come to our farms and buy our cattle, if there is a combination, make it a penitentiary offense and prosecute, but don't weight them down with licenses. During the war it was all right, but now let the country alone and let it get back to earth. The packers are a great blessing. You can't find a man for \$10,000 a year in this country who knows enough to sit down here as a commissioner and control all this business."

After hearing a number of western stockmen, the committee adjourned until Tuesday.

REPUBLICAN PLAN TO FOLLOW UP PRESIDENT

Consider Sending Opposition Speakers Behind When He Tours the Country.

Washington Sept. 1.—As the final itinerary for President Wilson speaking tour in support of the peace treaty was announced, Republican senators began conferences to decide on plans for sending opposition speakers along behind him.

The President's plans call for speeches in the 30 cities throughout the west between the time he leaves here next Wednesday and his return to Washington, September 30.

While resolutions were being offered in the house by Republican members calling upon the President to abandon his tour and engage himself in Washington with domestic affairs of the nation, Republican senators who opposed the treaty met with Senator McCormick, of Illinois. Nothing was finally decided and another conference will be held tomorrow, after which it is expected a definite program will be announced.

Leaving Washington on a special train, the President will swing through the middle west, thence across the plain states to the Pacific coast at Washington and down the coast as far as San Diego. On the return trip he will speak in Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky, his last address being at Louisville on September 29.

Whether the President will make speeches from the rear platform of his train has not yet been decided. He has set for himself the task of making 30 addresses in 26 days and to carry out this program it will be necessary for him to deliver two speeches a day for eight days of the trip, as his itinerary does not call for any addresses on Sundays.

The President will leave Washington before General Pershing returns from overseas.

BRYAN OFFERS PLAN FOR RAIL CONTRAL

Denounces Private Ownership as Indefensible and Intolerable—Approves Plumb Plan

COST GOVERNMENT LITTLE

Says His Scheme Would Cost Approximately \$5,000,000,000—Characterizes Road Magnates as Corruptionists.

Washington, Sept. 1.—William Jennings Bryan laid before the house interstate commerce committee his dual plan of state and federal ownership of railway lines as a solution of the railroad reorganization problem. In doing so, the former secretary of state denounced private ownership of the railroads as indefensible and intolerable and characterized railway magnates as political corruptionists.

"We have never tried government ownership," declared Mr. Bryan, referring to the railroad administration. "A subsidized newspaper never thinks to tell that the government took over the railroads when the private owners could not run them. The government has been only in temporary control, and the roads in the hands of those who wanted to see government ownership fall so they could get the roads back."

Advocates Trunk Line System.

Mr. Bryan advocates that the federal government own a skeleton trunk line system, reaching into every state, which in turn would own the other carriers within the state boundaries. His plan, he estimated, would cost the government four or five billion dollars, while state ownership could be decided by the people, who might decide for temporary private ownership.

The committee also heard S. Davies Warfield, who said his railroad plan for a minimum interest return of 6 per cent on rail securities through a mandatory adjustment of rates by the interstate commerce commission was in principle endorsed by "50,000,000 persons owning or directly interested in railroad securities." Representatives of the coastwise shipping companies urged that port-to-port rates should not be put under the control of the interstate commerce commission in reorganization legislation.

Arguing against private monopoly, Mr. Bryan said the railroads must be considered as a monopoly, and that "no one can defend a private monopoly unless he has so much stock in it that it silences his conscience."

Bryan Approves Plumb Plan.

Mr. Bryan agreed with the fundamental proposition of the Plumb plan that the government should own the roads, and such nationalization be asserted were better than private monopoly.

As for political power under a nationalization scheme Mr. Bryan declared the government could do no worse than private ownership, for the "railroads have been in politics every day for the last 25 years." Senators and representatives, state officials and others have been elected because of railroad influence, he charged.

Office Hours Farm and Home Agents

The farm and home demonstration agents are very grateful to the people of Lancaster and the county for the office that has been provided for their use in the Cunningham building over Edwards and Horton's grocery. The agents will be glad for anyone interested in county farm and home work to call on them in the office, or they can be reached by calling phone No. 154. Office hours of Home Demonstration Agents, Saturday 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., Monday 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Other week days 8:30 a. m. to 9 a. m.

Office hours of Farm Demonstrator, Saturday 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Other week days 8 a. m. to 9 a. m.

62 DIVORCED FRENCH GIRLS RETURN TO FRANCE

Paris Sept. 1.—Sixty-two French women who had married Americans, army officers or soldiers, and subsequently who had been divorced in the United States returned to France on the same steamer this week, according to the newspaper Avenir.